

New Cerambycidae with Notes (Coleoptera)

By JOSEF N. KNULL, The Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

Anoplocurius altus n. sp.

♂.—Size and Form of *A. canotiae* Fishr., light brown in color, shining, long flying hairs on both surfaces, legs and antennae.

Head convex, transversely depressed above clypeus; surface crenulate; eyes large, coarsely granulate; antennae extending over four joints beyond apex of elytra, eleven-jointed, scape stout, second joint longer than wide, third joint longer than first two together, fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth longer than fourth, joints six and seven gradually increasing in length, seven, eight and nine equal, ten shorter than nine, eleven equal to nine, scape and second joint with coarse punctures, third joint not spinose.

Pronotum longer than broad, widest back of middle, base and apex of about equal width; disk convex; surface crenulate. Scutellum triangular, punctures small.

Elytra wider than pronotum; sides subparallel, apices truncate; surface coarsely punctured, punctures separated by more than their own diameters, short sparse pubescence intermixed with long flying hairs.

Abdomen coarsely punctured; first ventral tumid at middle, fringed with long pubescence. Legs slender, femora clavate.

Length 7.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm.

♀.—Antennae extending over two joints beyond apex of elytra, third joint not spinose. First segment of abdomen simple.

Holotype male and *allotype* collected in Davis Mountains, TEXAS, July 2, 1940. Paratypes from the same locality ranging in dates from June 6 to July 6, D. J. and J. N. Knull collectors. All specimens from oak. Holotype, allotype and paratypes in writer's collection. Paratypes in The Ohio State University collection, including one from the Wenzel collection from Texas.

The following key will serve to separate the three known species in the genus.

A. Antennae twelve-jointed.....*canotiae* Fishr.

AA. Antennae eleven-jointed

B. Third joint of antennae spinose at tip in both sexes*incompletus* Lins.

BB. Third joint of antennae not spinose. *altus* n. sp.

Perigracilia delicata n. sp.

Form of *P. tenuis* Lins., slender, cylindrical, opaque, fuscous, pubescence minute, inconspicuous.

Head across eyes wider than elytra; surface scabrous; eyes coarsely granulate, deeply emarginate, upper lobe small; terminal palpal joints similar, cylindrical; antennae twice as long as insect, tapering from base to apex, scape stout, elongate; second joint slightly longer than wide; third joint shorter than first; fourth joint shorter than first; joints five to eight inclusive increasing in length; joints nine, ten and eleven equal in length, each shorter than eighth; twelfth joint longer than eleventh; first four joints rugose.

Pronotum narrower than elytra, nearly twice as long as wide, base and apex of equal width, widest in front of base; sides constricted back of apex, gradually expanding to basal fourth, then abruptly constricted at base; disk convex, a lateral depression each side near apex; surface rugulose, granulate at base. Scutellum triangular, granulate.

Elytra three times as long as broad; sides parallel at base, constricted in middle, expanded on apical fourth, apices acutely rounded, suture at tip dehiscent; disk flattened, surface granulate, covered with large shallow punctures, separated by more than their own diameters.

Prosternum long before front coxae; intercoxal process very narrow, pointed behind; coxae large, nearly contiguous; middle coxae about same. Abdomen shining, punctures fine. Femora clavate. Hind tarsus over half the length of tibia, first joint longer than three following joints.

Length: 6 mm.; width 1.2 mm.

Described from eight specimens, probably males, collected at light in the Santa Catalina Mountains, Pima County, ARIZONA, August 5, 1930, by Leonora K. Gloyd. *Holotype* and paratypes in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. Paratypes in writer's collection. I am indebted to Miss A. L. Olson for the privilege of describing this species.

Dr. E. G. Linsley kindly compared a specimen with the type of *P. tenuis* Lins.¹ and stated that the new species differs by being darker in color, head more strongly scabrous, eyes more convex and coarsely granulate, third and fourth antennal segments more robust. The relative proportions of the antennal

¹ E. G. Linsley, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., 24, No. 2, p. 49, 1942.

joints of the two species are different.

ANTHOPHYLAX VIRIDIS Lec. This species which was treated as a synonym of *A. malachiticus* (Hald.) by Hopping² should be restored to specific standing. A large series of both species was collected on the blossoms of mountain maple (*Acer spicatum* Lamb.) in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania. Many of the adults were in copulation when taken.

In the large series of the former, the femora are not yellow, pronotum usually darker than elytra and color of elytra ranging from dark brown to violet, or green. The last abdominal segment of both sexes is emarginate; the middle area is concave in the female and raised in the male.

In *A. malachiticus* (Hald.) the femora are yellow, pronotum same color as elytra and color ranging from bright green to blue. The last abdominal segment of both sexes is truncate and is not modified. These characters appear to agree with specimens from other localities too.

***Taranomis linsleyi* n. sp.**

♂.—Resembling *Perarthrus vittatus* Lec. in appearance, robust, head, thorax, scutellum, abdomen and tarsi black, three longitudinal stripes on each elytron and antennae dark brown, legs light brown, elytra yellow.

Head convex; surface coarsely punctured, shining, pubescence long; eyes finely granulate; antennae twelve-jointed, extending over five joints beyond apex of elytra, scape stout, second joint as long as broad, third, fourth and fifth equal, each longer than first two together, joints six to eleven inclusive about same length, twelfth longer than eleventh, pubescence very short.

Pronotum narrower than elytra, widest in middle, wider than long, narrower at apex than at base; sides broadly rounded from base to apex; disk flattened; surface shining, punctures small, sparse, dense recumbent white pubescence along sides, with intermixed long flying hairs, central portion glabrous. Scutellum declivous in front, triangular, with long pubescence.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, widest across humeri; sides subparallel, apices sinuate forming a tooth along suture and on outer edge; disk convex, two longitudinal smooth costae on each elytron, also a humeral depression; surface

² Ralph Hopping, Bul. 85, pt. II. Can. Dept. Mines and Resources, p. 15, 1937.

coarsely densely punctured, pubescence short, longer flying hairs at base.

Ventral surface clothed with dense white recumbent pubescence with intermixed longer flying hairs.

Length: 11.8 mm.; width 3.7 mm.

♀.—Differs from the male by the antennae extending only a part of a joint beyond apex of elytra, eleven-jointed.

Holotype male and *allotype* female collected at Phoenix, ARIZONA, May 2, 1925, by R. H. Crandall, in collection of the writer. Other paratypes are California: 4 miles E. Edom, Riverside County, April 17, 1937, E. G. Linsley, and White-water, April 17, 1937, A. E. Michelbacher, in collection of Dr. E. G. Linsley, Arizona: Florence, April 21, 1935, F. H. Parker and Ajo Mountain, March 19, April 20, E. D. Ball, in writer's collection.

I take pleasure in naming this species for Dr. Linsley, who has loaned material for study.

It can be separated from *T. bivittata* (Dup.) by the pronotum being more rounded, less coarsely punctured and lack of strong elytral costa, as well as lack of protuberant mesosternum. From *T. pallida* (Schffr.) it differs in the above pronotal characters. Schaeffer³ states that the antennae of both sexes are twelve-jointed and color of pronotum red.

LEPTOSTYLUS ARCUATUS Lec. After examining the type of this species I am convinced that *L. floridanus* Champ. & Knull is the same.

ONCIDERES CORNUTICEPS Schffr. Specimens of this form identified by Schaeffer were examined and found to be what I had recorded⁴ as *Lochmacocles tessellatus* (Thoms.) from Acacia at Brownsville, Texas.

OBITUARY

Mr. PHILIP LAURENT, oldest member of the American Entomological Society in point of election thereto (January 28, 1886), died at his home, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, on June 17, 1942. We hope to present a notice of him in a later number of the NEWS.

³ C.F.A. Schaffer, Bul. Brook Inst. I, p. 132, 1905.

⁴ Ent. News 48, p. 42, 1937.